Three Decades of International Attention to Safe Drinking Water

- U.N. Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
- U.N. Water Conference in Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1977
- Int'l Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1980-1990
- Global Consultation on Safe Water & Sanitation, New Delhi, 1990
- U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, Rio, 1992
- Int'l Conference on Water and the Environment, Dublin, 1992
- Int'l Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994
- Int'l Conference on Water and Sustainable Development, Paris, 1998
- Int'l Conference on Freshwater, Bonn, 2001
- World Summit on Sustainable Development ,

Chronology & Context of Major Events in IWR Evolution of IWR International Program

- Carter/Reagan years led to major decline of Corps stature, technical proficiency and program redirection
- Corps began to rethink its roles
- Strategic planning initiatives & restructuring
- How does one become a ‘leader’ when dealing with implementation/project execution?
- Corps leadership emerged in 1950’s with technological innovation and applications

Corps Strategic Planning

- **ESCAP: 1980s IWT Potential for Asia**
- 1987: Nation's Critical Infrastructure Report
- 1988 – LTG Hatch establishes OSI

Australia & SE Asia 80's &90's: Training

- 1988: **Chief's Vision Process; IWR**
- 1988 – IWR OMB review of EPA Climate Impacts –

EARLY 1990s UNESCO IHP Work: creates PCCP Water –Civilization; IHP5 Program; DG's World Commission Ethics & Water

- 1990: **IWR "Water in the Sand"**
- 1992: SLC (IWR strategic role)

Bangladesh: Water Policy

1992 Chief's Transition Workshop: Report of the "Sherpa's"

"**Reduce the Potential for International Conflict"**

We believe that the Corps should increase its international involvement in an effort to reduce the potential for international conflict. We propose that the Corps make its expertise available to developing nations and we suggest an Engineering Peace Corps as a model for transferring appropriate technology.

Global Responses

-Consensus on Principles WSS

-Collaborative Coun

-World Bank Water Policy 1993

-World Bank Sect Strategy 2002

-Dublin 1992, Rio 1993

-Global Water Partnerships GW

-World Water Council WWC

-WWFs, Marrakech, Hague, Kyoto, Mexico City

-World Comm. on Dams

-Bonn

World Water Council WW

Global Water Partnerships

-UH-CSD-JoBerg

MDGs

-New Public - Private

-Focus on IWRM

-Private – Public Partne

WSS: Key Ingredient in all MDGs

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- WSS essential for improving quality of life – for health & economic development

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

- WSS keeps children fit & underpins healthy school environment.

Goal 3 Promote gender equality & empower women

- WSS saves women's time & provides opportunities for women to lead.

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

- WSS reduces morbidity/mortality.

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

- WSS reduces miscarriages, deaths, & impacts on fetuses/newborns.

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, & other diseases

- WSS prevents vector born & water/hygiene-related diseases.

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

- Improves management of environmental resources.

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

- Sustainable WSS improvements/investments/users/users/people.

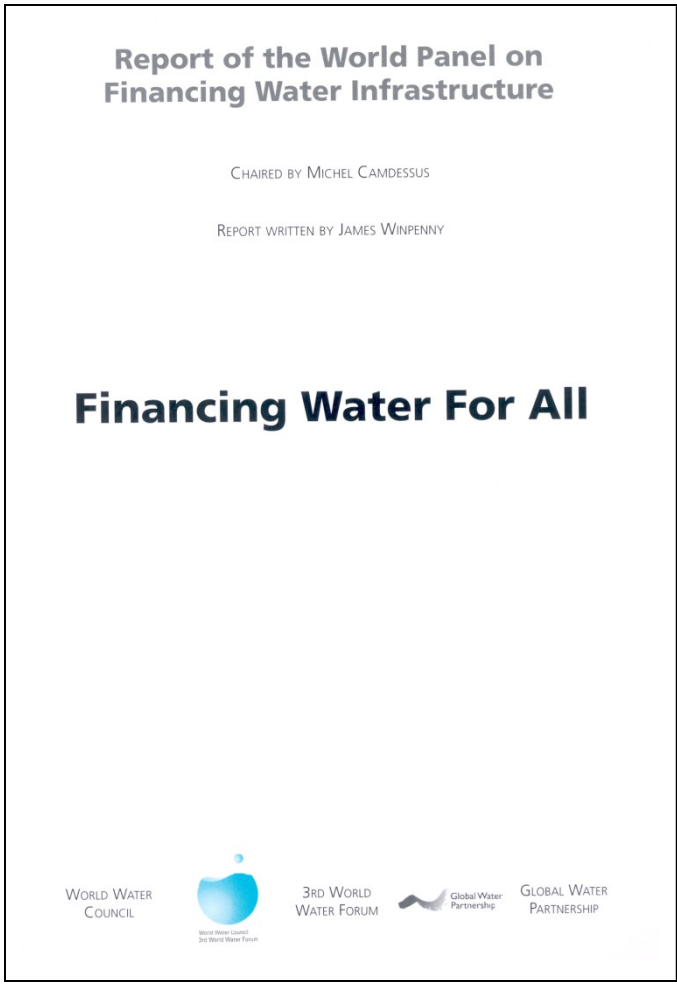
Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

✓ **2000-2015: Halve proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water**

✓ **2020: Have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 m. slum dwellers – access to improved sanitation.**

The Camdessus Report

- **Starting point: annual investment in water services need to increase from $75B to $180B (World Commission on Water)**
- **Focus: mainly on water supply and sanitation**
- **Twin challenge: improving governance and attracting new finance**
- **In all, 87 recommendations, including specific recommendations to IFIs**


Report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure
Chaired by Michel Camdessus
Report written by James Winpenny
Financing Water For All
World Water Council
3rd World Water Forum
Global Water Partnership

The G8 Summit called on IFIs for action in three areas

"We request the World Bank, in consultation with the other IFIs, to study and recommend necessary measures to implement the following proposals made by the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure:

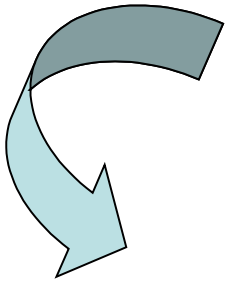
i. using their financing instruments in a more flexible manner to allow loans directly to sub-sovereign bodies, where appropriate;

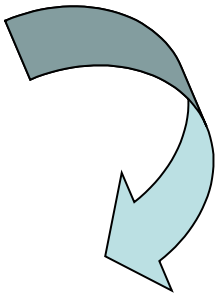
ii. developing guarantee and insuranc schemes for risk mitigation, a

iii. addressing the issue of sovereign a foreign exchange risk cov

Water Action Plan, G8 Summit in Evian, June 2003

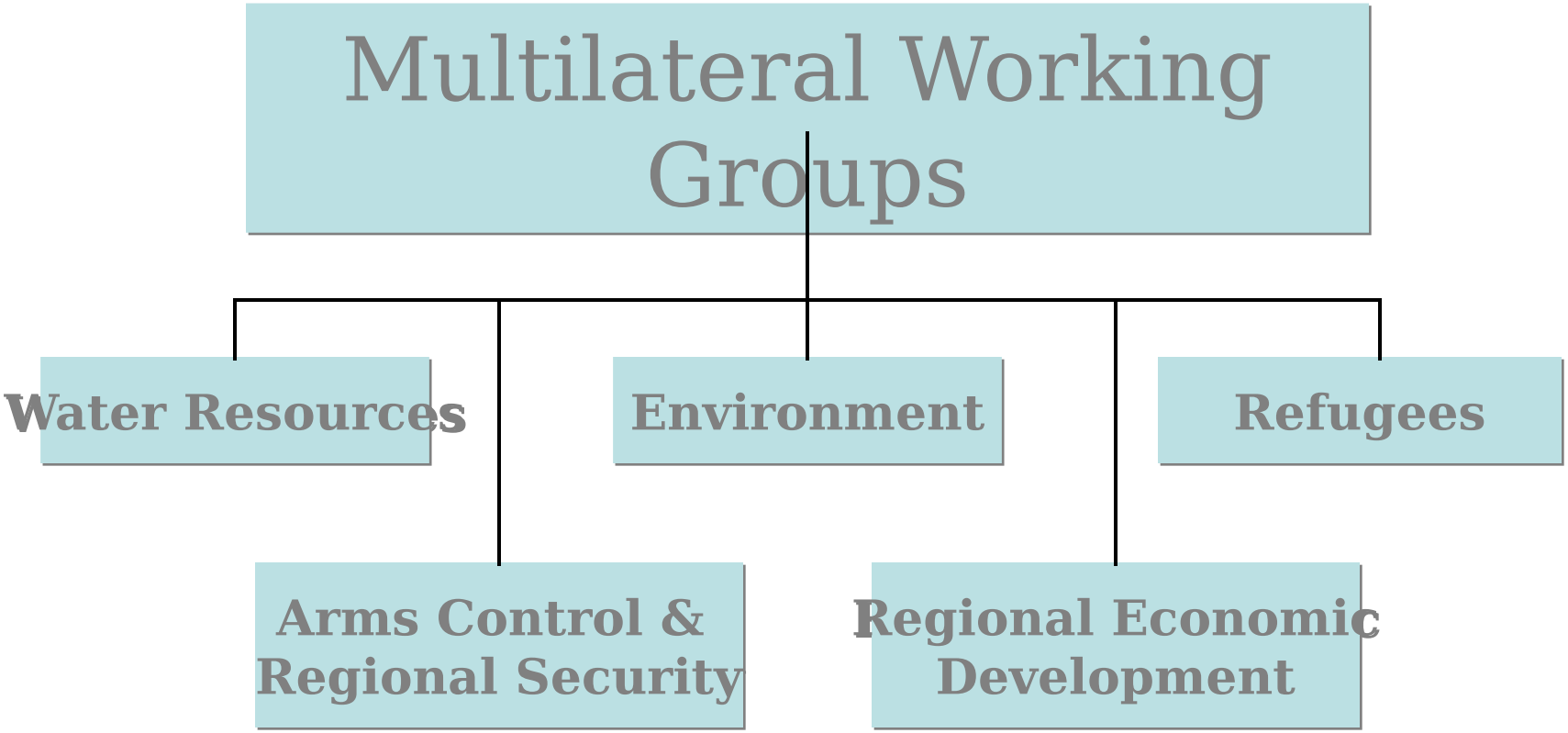
Middle East Peace Process





Bilateral Track

Multilateral Track


Multilateral Working Groups
Water Resources
Environment
Refugees
Arms Control & Regional Security
Regional Economic Development

Multilateral Track Purpose

- Support the bilateral talks of the Peace Process

TURKEY: Work with President Ozal
Bush 1 – USACE – ASA CW
MOU with DSI Started
Training Assistance to GAP

IRAQ: Served in Ministries; Training

- Peace Projects continued during fluctuations in the political climate in the region.

The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Developmen

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Principle No. 1 - Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment

Principle No. 2 - Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels

Principle No. 3 - Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water

Principle No. 4 - Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good

500 participants, 100 countries and reps of 80 international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations 26-31 January 1992

IIAS SUPPORT

- Section 234
- IIAS Strategic Plans for International Activities

Strategic Planning Cont’d

- 1995: OMB GPRA Strategic Planning Circular
- 1996-97 **IWR/ESSC** leads Formal GPRA strategic planning process
- BY 1996 Strategic Plan objectives transformed from “Federal Engineer” and “promote National Security goals” to **“become world class engineering organization”**

IWR Strategic planning: 1995

- Off-site IWR strategic plan mtg
- Define next decade of activities for IWR
- What does **‘world class engineering organization’** mean? How to get there?

  - engagement in international fora at policy level

  - increase technical proficiency and tech transfer at int’l workshops/conferences

  - engage with USG agencies (USAID, World Bank, IJC, etc.

  - Look for partnership opportunities – leverage existing ties (e.g. IJC)

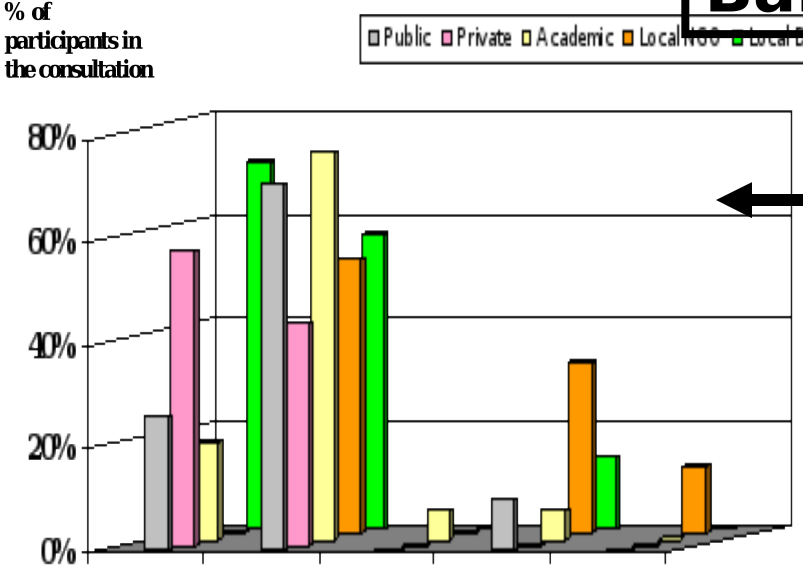
Subsequent activities

- sponsored/organized 4 NATO workshops (Ukraine, Greece, Tashkent) on water management and Risk analysis
- Co-sponsored 3 int'l climate workshops on water resources impacts and adaptation
- Organized 1st US National Conf on Climate & water resources
- Promoted SVP
- IJC LOSL/IUGLS studies ($20M, $15M)
- ICIWaRM, GWP, WWC, WWF's, etc.

World Bank Sector Strategy Participatory Review

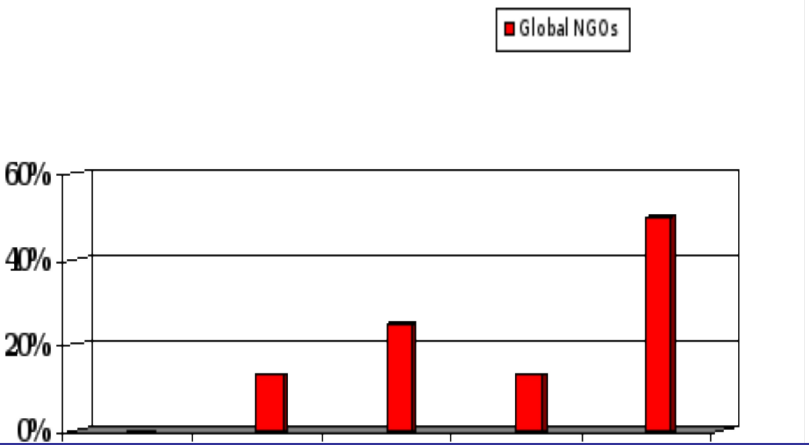
Bank asks, "Who are our clients?

5b. Will this Bank strategy help make the Bank a better partner for water management and development in the country?



Local NGOs Strongly Agree With WB water sector strategy

6c. Will this Bank strategy help make the Bank a better partner with NGOs?



Global NGOs Strongly Disagree With WB water sector strategy

WORLD BANK IPA First Water Policy mid 19

Participatory Review of World Bank Water sector Strategy

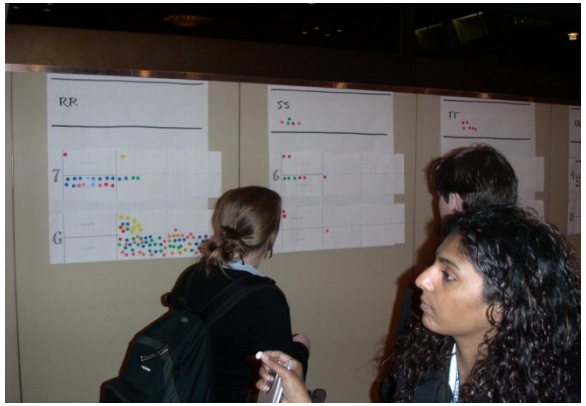
Overall, I believe the Bank Sector Strategy does a good job in Covering the theme of Water Management
Overall, I believe the Bank Sector Strategy does a good job in Covering the theme of Water and Poverty
Brasilia

Participatory Review of World Bank Water sector Strategy

Kyoto WWF3: Ministers – NGOs – Participan

Mr Hashimoto – PM of Japan (rt.)

Two brainstorming sessions of 200 persons in 4 Languages



WWF4 Mexico City

UN NY WWF3 Prep com 2003

BOG Marseilles June 2008

Istanbul WWF5 Kick Off 2007

BOG Istanbul 2007

Creating the Global Water Partnership GWP: Stockholm '96

x=Dev(12) x=Mulitlaterals(15) x=Bilaterals(14)
x=NGOS(7) x=other(13)

Q1. Concept of Creating a Partnership

SA	A	NO	D	SD
			(No strong Opinion)	
xxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx		
	xxxxxxx	xxxxx	x	
x	xxxx	xx		
x	xxxxxxxxx	xxx	xx	
xxxx	xxxxx	xxx	x	
x			x	

Q2. Management Report

xxxxxxxx	xx	xxxxxxx
xxxxxx		x
xxxx	x	x
xxxxxx	xx	x
xxxxxxxx	x	
xx		

Creating the GWP: Stockholm '96

x=Dev(12) x=Mulitlaterals(15) x=Bilaterals(14) x=NGOS(7) x

Q3. Mission Statement

SA SD	A	NO	D
			(No strong Opinion)
xx	xxxx		x
xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	x	
xxx	xx	x	
xx	xxxxxx	x	
xxx	xxxxxxx		

UN SG -High Panel On Water and Disasters

2001 UNESCO – USACE

UN MDG Water Task Force

Partnerships

USACE TNC Partnership Stockholm

IWMI DSE Sri Lanka Training 200

IWR World Bank Water Staff in 2003

Kuala Lumpur GWP RB Workshop 2

Hanoi 2002 Dialog Food Water Envir.

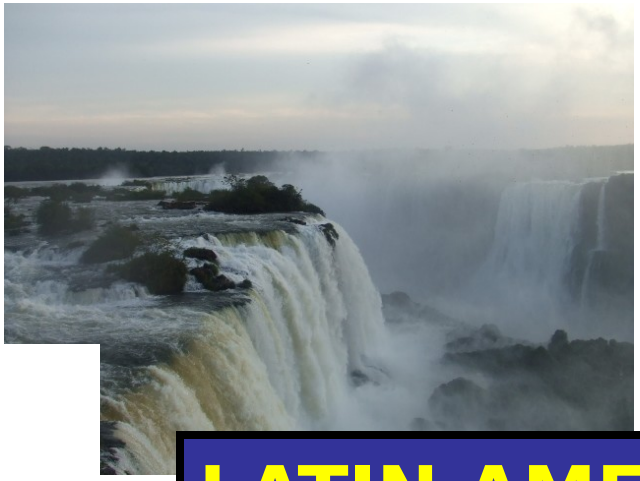
Japan MLT New Orleans Jan 2007

Tokyo 2002 Training MLT Foreign Affairs

Partnerships

Building an Americas Dialog and For

Americas Forum -Itapúa and Iguassu Falls 200



LATIN AMERICA

Brazil: Study Tours IWR

IWRN: BOG - Secretariat

Shared Vision Worksho

MESSAGE OF FOZ DO IGUASSU

This message will be sent to the 5th World Water Forum from the participants in the Water Forum of the Americas in Iguassu Falls, Brazil. The Water Forum of the Americas was the culmination of the Americas Regional Process in preparation for the 5th Forum. The event included more than 250 people from different sectors of water management throughout the Americas. Participants included Ministers of State, Governors, Mayors, Parliamentarians, international organizations, academics, the private and public sectors, non-governmental organizations and river basin committees. Participants included the Ministers of Environment from Brazil and Turkey.

The following recommendations were produced during interactive sessions involving all the participants:

- Promote social inclusion and the eradication of poverty through universal access to water supply
- Water sustainability requires good regulation and economic incentives.
- Promote agreements on the management of transboundary aquifers and basins.
- Decentralized, participative and integrated management of water resources with local stakeholders and indigenous and traditional communities, taking into account a gender perspective.
- We need to promote cleaner production by making investments
- The challenge of water management in small islands (SIDS) and the wider C
- Support capacity development to help cope with the impacts of climate cha
- Need to raise awareness about water with training and education for e

LTG Flowers Nigerian 2001

RSA Mike Mueller 2001

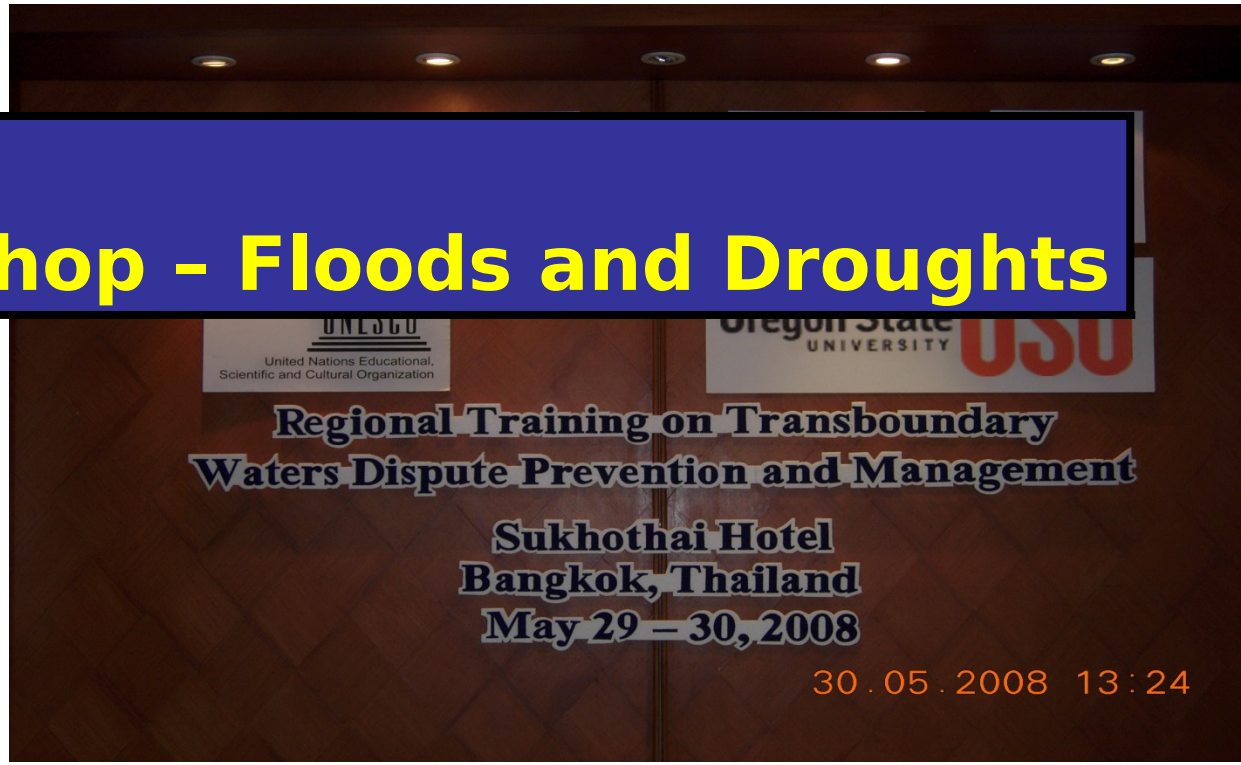
AFRICA

Seiko Toure 2001

DG UNEP Kenya 2001

US AID WWF Pakse Laos – Thailand July 2009

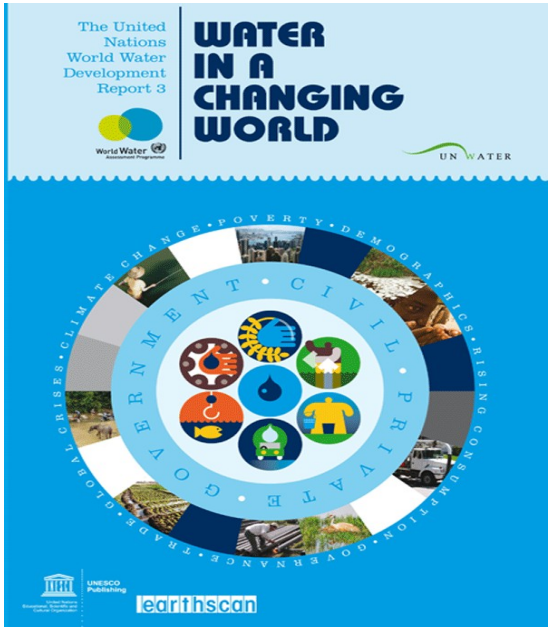
Mekong River Commission (MRC)
Training; Advisory Committee; Columbia Riv
Study Tour with WB and MRC



ASEAN
Policy Workshop – Floods and Droughts

USAID MRC Bangkok 2008

IWR Staff Hard at Work Supporting UN WAP in Perugia Italy



Orthodox Patriarch Bartholomew *Great Rivers Symposium*
NOLA 2006

SPIRITUAL LEADER VISITS CITY

Times Picayune
Oct 24, 2009

The patriarch of the world's Orthodox Christians prays for Katrina's dead and observes the strides made by the storm's survivors

JOHN McCUSKER / THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, center, on Friday leaves the tomb erected in St. Louis No. 3 by Greek Orthodox New Orleanians in 1928. The Istanbul-based spiritual leader of-

International Water Resources

s Hosting an International Water Center Nominated by USG as a UNESCO Category II Water